The Local History of Hundreds of On Prosperous Towns Along the Nile. Upon some spot of rising ground above the level of the annual inundation a few mud huts cluster round a rude sanctuary. The hut-dwellers multiply; the village spreads; the sanctuary is enlarged or rebuilt. As time goes on the village becomes a town; the town becomes a city; and the temple, enriched by successive generations of kings, Governors and pious donors becomes a vast historical aggregate of chapels, halls, courts, avenues, pylons and sacred enclosures. By and by, whether ravaged by foreign foes or shattered by some convulsion of nature, the splendid structure falls into partial the splendid structure falls into partial ruin. Hereupon the degenerate princes of a later age, careless of the pust and eager to raise some memorial of their own uneventful rule, lay profane hands upon the monuments of their great predecessors, cut them up for building material and use them in the construction of debased imitations of sariler schools. This process in all struction of debased imitations of earlier schools. This process, in all probability, is again and again repeated. Not merely stones, but statues, sphinxes, obelisks, are appropriated and reappropriated, worked and reworked, till at last there comes a time of disruption and change, when the old religion is abolished, and the images of the gods are cust down, and the very language of the inscriptions is forgotton. After this, the sacred places become quarries for the builders of Coptic churches, Arab mosques and the palaces of Turkish Governors. Meanwhile the actual city, consisting of labyrinthine lanes of mud-built dwellings, gradually disappears. The spathe poor, crumble, collapse and resolve themselves into mounds of dust and potsherds. Such is the local history of hundreds of ancient Egyptian sites, and such is the history of Tanis.

A hundred years ago, the grave of this dead city was yet inviolate. Then. as now, the great sand island was heaped high with desolate piles of red-dish-brown rubbish. Then, as now, those mounds enclosed a low, level area of large extent like the bed of a dry lake, or the crater of an extinct olcano. The traveler who-once, perchance, in a deca le—scaled those crum-bling slopes and looked down into that area, beheld at his feet an undulating looked like a quadrangular rampart of earthworks, but which proved, on closer inspection, to be the remains of an ex-traordinary massive wall built of sundried bricks. The space thus bounded was strewn with ruins. Such was the aspect of the place

when surveyed in 1798 by the engineers of the great French expedition. Meanwhile there was war in Egypt, in India, in Europe, on land, on sea—universal war, followed, in 1815, by universal peace. The rich, the learned, the adventurous, the speculative, were once more free to travel, and the world was speedily overrun by tourists and traders. The picture market and the antiquity market, both long dormant, started into new and vigorous life. In Egypt the soil was strewn with treasures which it was not only profitable but praiseworthy to rescue from the destructive propensities of native fellaheen and Turkish Pashas. A host of depredators laid hands accordingly upon every movable object within their reach, and the collections so amassed were sold for enormous sums Thus were founded the great Egyptian galleries of our European museums.—

Amelia B. Edwards, in Harper's Maq-

CHANNEL ISLANDS.

tory Pos essed by Them.

The Thousand Years of Interesting His-The Channel Islands were originally fresh eggs, the d fforence being two or part of the dukedom of Normandy. three cents a dozen. The son of Rollo, the first Duke, gained The continuous supply of eggs from possession of them in A. D. 932. Then, as ever afterward, the existing laws and customs of the islands were not interfered with to any large extent. As terfered with to any large extent. As sary for the peculiar condition of the the islands thus came under the mgis hen in which eggs are produced. But the islands thus came under the mgis of the Norman Dukes, previous to the invasion of England by William, the inhabitants still boast that their connection with the realm commenced with their taking part in the conquest of the Saxons. King John is said to have granted a charter confirming to the islands their long enjoyed rights of self-government. A writer in the Quarterly Review for July, 1885, however, asserts that there is no foundation for this statement, and that on the other hand, it is more probable the constitutional and administrative arrangements of the islands have prevailed—to adopt the Quarterly Review's incontestable statement—"from a time of which no memory exists." Feudal incontestable statement—"from a time of which no memory exists." Feudalism seems never to have weighed community. "From about 481 to 932
A. D. the old Aryan system of the
Western Franks subsisted in force, and
when the feudal system spread to the
islands it was grafted upon the older
stock in the forms of reciprocal service
and protection, doing what was required by the times, yet bringing little
or no organic change." Philip Augustus is believed to have endeavored to
wrest Jersey from the King of England
on the reversion of Normandy to himself. He failed, and it was not till 1338
that Guernsey was occupied by France.

Chickens late in the season. Thus, if
hens are given a nest of eggs in
fall, and have a rest from laying, they
will go to work in January if well fed
and cared for, and the young chicks,
also well cared for, will come in for
broilers very early in the season.
There must be, however, every requisite provided for the care of both hens
and the young chicks; a tight, warm
house and warm nests for the latter
will be especially necessary.

Vermin are the great drawback to
success in pursuit of eggs in the winter. These pests may be kept at bay, heavily on the shoulders of the island community. "From about 481 to 932 A. D. the old Aryan system of the Western Franks subsisted in force, and that Guernsey was occupied by France. Six years later the invaders were ex-pelled by Jean de la Marche du Bas. In 1372-3 the islands successfully resisted the attacks of the great Bertrand du Guescliu. They were, however, nearly lost to this country during the wars of the Roses. Margaret of Anjou offered to cede them to the King of France if he would assist her husof France if he would assist her hus-band, Henry VI. The Count of Maul-evrier was dispatched to help the un-lucky Lancastrian Prince, and Mont Orguell was handed over to a bedy of French troops led by an agent of Maul-evrier's. But if the French imagined that the islanders would submit to be-ing thus bartered away they made a grave mistake. Philip de Carterat re-fused to give up that portion of Jersey of which he was Seigneur, and whou of which he was Seigneur, and when Edward IV. came to the throne Vice-Admiral Sir Richard Harleston was sent to De Carteret's aid, and in 1468 sent to De Carteret's aid, and in 1468
the French were compelled to evacuate
the island. Henry VII. took the island levies out of the power of the
Seigneurs and transformed them into a
public militia. During the great rebellion Jersey sided with Charles I.
and Guernsey with the Parliamentarians, the former being eventually
beaten by a portion of Cromwell's fleet.

—Belgravia.

-A firm of commission merchants on Washington street employs a woman as porter, and she yanks boxes around and trundles out barrels as if she were a full sister of Heroules.—Market Jour.

200

EGGS IN WINTER.

of Hone in Cold Weather. The most profitable time of the year for the poultry should be the fall and winter, just as these are the best seasons of the year for the dairyman, who is provided with the fresh cows and the facilities for making butter when the supply is scarce. Every producer should sim to have his products when others them. Eggs are cheap in the summer and so are chickens; but when the summer glut of them is over and consumers are crying out for more, then the prices advance and the lucky housethe prices advance and the lucky house-wife who has laying pullets, or whose well-fed hens are over their brooding and moulting and are beginning to sing their lays once more, makes the biggest profits of the year. Moreover, careful of the surplus summer eggs, she has these packed away in some preservative which keeps them fresh until the prices become remunerative, when they are become remunerative, when they are fed out as the demand warrants at

treble the summer prices.

There are several methods of preserving eggs for winter use and sale. We have tried several of these, and find the oil process the best for domestic warmed and one ounce of melted beeswax is well mixed with it. The eggs, taken when quite fresh, are carefully rubbed all over with the mixture and placed on the small end upon a layer of hard-wood saw-dust, corn-meal or bran in a suitable. use, but it is too troublesome to clean bran in a suitable box or keg. When the layer is full the eggs are covered over half an inch with the material. Of these three the best packing was found to be corn-meal, which lies close. Dry sand also answers the purpose very well. When the box is filled it is put away in a cool, dry cellar. When used the eggs are dipped in warm water and wiped dry if thought necessary, but this is not necessary when they are to be broken for use.

The chamical preparations—iceline, glacialine—and the Germun and Havana processes all affect the yelk, causing it to become hard, although the two first mentioned have kept eggs
perfectly sweet and unchanged, as far
as the whites were concerned, for more
than a year. The lime process is the
best for eggs that are to be sold, as only an expert can detect any difference between eggs thus preserved and fresh ones. The process is as follows: Some fresh quickime is slacked in water in a suitable vessel, and when the lime is a suitable vessel, and when the lime is reduced to a soft liquid, water is added to make up tw inty gallons for a peck of the lime. The clear lime-water is dipped off after settlement of the undissolved lime and is put into a clean cask until this is half full. Fresh eggs—and no others should ever be kept over—are carefully placed in a shallow dipper—a shallow tin wash-bowl with the limits served for this nurses. a handle serves well for this purposeand are gently poured out into the lime-water, in which they settle down gradually as the barrel is tilled. When the barrel is full up to an inch from the top a cloth is laid over it, leaving a border of a few inches all around; this is covered with the semi-fluid lime left from the slacking to the depth of an inch, and this is pressed closely around the edge of the pressed closely around the edge of the top of the barrel. The cloth is then folded over the lime, and water is poured over the line, and water is poured over this and kept upon it, so as to have it always covered. This prevents access of air and keeps the lime around the eggs in a caustic condition, avoiding the absorption of carbonic acid from the atmosphere. The lime is deposited in the pures of the lime is deposited in the pores of the shell and causes a slight roughness, which is preceptible when the eggs have remained two or three months in the pickle. The limed eggs sell during the winter for nearly the same price as

hand in the way of hens which have been permitted to brood and rear chickens late in the season. Thus, if also well cared for, will come in for broilers very early in the season. There must be, however, every requisite provided for the care of both hens and the young chicks; a tight, warm house and warm nests for the latter will be especially necessary.

Vermin are the great drawback to success in pursuit of eggs in the winter. These pests may be kept at bay, if not whelly cleared from the positive.

ter. These pests may be kept at bay, if not wholly cleared from the poultry house, by the liberal use of patroleum. The perches should be drenched with it at least every two weeks, and every crack and and crevice where lice, fleas and red mites can hide, should be filled with it. A barrel of crude petroleum is the cheapest and the best to be kept, and the whole house and the nest boxes should be painted over with it.

N. Y. Times.

—A Boston newspaper man says that Greenough's status of Franklin in that city is worth studying, because it illustrates a theory for which the sculptor had the authority of the great physiognomist, Lavater. It is that each side of the human face represents different phases of human nature, man being a dual animal, with a double set of characteristics. On one side of the hyrozan atteristics. dual animal, with a double set of characteristics. On one side of the bronze
face of Franklin Greenough has depicted the expression of the man of
science who drew the lightning from
the clouds; on the other he has represented the features of the author of the
homely philosophy embodied in "Poor
Biohard's Almanao."

PARM AND SIRESIDE.

-De not let foul weeds go to seed either in fields or roadsides. -New York State has 577,400 farms of over 23,780,734 acres, valued at \$1,050,170,741.—N. Y. Mail.

-All small apples and others defect ive in form or damaged by worms have their best market on the farm as food for animals.—N. Y. Telegram. -Be sure that the ground floor in the poultry-house is enough higher than the surrounding ground to keep it perfectly dry. Damp floors are very productive of disease.—N. E. Farmer.

-To clean bottles, put into the bottle some kernels of corn, a teaspoonful of ashes, pour it half full of water, and, after a vigorous shaking and rinsing, you will find the bottle as good as new.—Indianapolis Sentinel. -Pickled sweet apples: For six

pounds of fruit, use three of sugar, about five dozen cloves and a pint of vinegar. Into each apple stick two cloves. Have the syrup hot and cook antil tender. Peaches and pears are pickled in the same way.—Toledo Blade. -Never place fresh eggs near lard, fruit, cheese, fish or other articles from which any odor arises. The eggs are extremely active in absorbing power, and in a very short time they are contaminated by the particles of objects in their neighborhood, by

gives the following as a good method of keeping cider: Take cider freshly made and boil and skim as long as any thing comes to the top, but don't boil more than fifteen minutes; then bottle hot and cork, but not seal. It will keep as long as one wants it to keep, and is better than when first made. -It is a question with some good

wheat growers whether the manure should be applied before the first plowing or afterward, but the prevailing tendency is toward plowing first, then to draw and spread the manure on the surface and afterward work it into the soil in subsequent cultivation.
The manure is thus kept nearer the surface, where it is believed to do the most good .- N. Y. Herald.

-Omelette: To three well beaten eggs add a little salt, some pepper, a small cup of milk and five butter crackers rolled very fine. Have your pan hot but not to scorch; put in a little butter and pour in the omelette. When it begins to set, run a knife around the edge, and as soon as firm fold it over on itself once and again and turn out on a plate. It is very nice and much more economical than simply boiling or frying .- Toledo Blude.

-The idea that chickens belong to the herring family seems to be gener-ally prevalent with shippers. Trampled, bruised and suffering from thirst, most of the poultry that comes to market is wholly untit to use directly from the coop. While it is not practicable to send chickens to market in palace cars, it is possible to ship them with some regard to the comfort of the fowls and for the stomachs of those who pay for and who are to eat them.—Prairie Farmer.

-Onion Pickles: Take large white onions, remove the skin and pour over boiling salt water, let stand three days, pour off and add fresh brine, let stand over night. Then take one gallon of vinegar, adding two ounces of turmeric, scald and pour over the onions, cover the jar and let the onions stand for ten days, then pour off, and put on them strong vinegar, seasoned with red pepper, horseradish, celery seed, mustard and small spices. - Good Housekeeping.

FATTENIN : CATTLE.

The Amount of Wate Which Should Be As land becomes dearer and the demand greater for beaf to supply the rapidly increasing population, every means of raising and fattening cattle cheaper will have to be resorted to. Germany, where they always make experiments carefully and thoroughly, have been trying to ascertain just the right amount of water to give to fattening cattle for the greatest development of flesh and fat. The scientific experimenters contend that too large quantities of water given to such animals with their food, or before or after. increases the elimination of carbonic gas, which hinders the formation of fat. They claim that this question should be carefully investigated by cattle fieders, to ascertain just how much, and no more, is needed to quench the thirst, and to dilute to a suitable degree the food of the animal. Feeding for beef is different from fee ling a horse or cow. For the former food is given to sustain life and produce solid flesh and muscle. hence if water in any way, by the production of car-bonic acid, prevents the accumulation of fat, it is all right. In the case of cows, they should have pure but not too cold water, without measure or stint.
It is absolutely necessary for a plentiful production of milk. And it has been pretty clearly demonstrated that if the water is warmed, it causes a much larger flow of milk.

The question of how much water should be given to fattening cattle, is worthy of consideration, and those

who have time and opportunity, ought to experiment on it, and give the re-sults to the world. It is evident that the day of large and easy gains on a few steers, carelessly fed, have passed by and economy will, in the future, by one of the prominent virtues on the farm. All of the domestic fertilizers will have to be carefully saved and used, and all of the coarse fodder, as well as grain, will have to be more wisely used, and it is probable there may be something worthy of consideration in the amount of water which should be given to fettering earlier. should be given to fattening cattle .-

Drains from Barn-Yards.

It is difficult keeping a drain that leads from the barn-yard in good running condition. The filtration of manure water through the soil in time saturates it so that its fertilizing properties escape into the drain. This in volves a serious loss, and, almost equally as bad, the manure water coming in sented the features of the author of the homely philosophy embodied in "Poor Blohard's Almanao."

—Professor Penck, of the Geographical Society of Vienna, doubts the correctness of the common estimate which makes the water area of the globe nearly three times as great as the land area. He says we do not yet know enough about the North and South Polar regions to form an accurate idea of the relative preportions of land and water.

as bad, the manure water coming in contact with air in the drain induces the formation of fungus growths on its sides. These extend very rapidly when once formed, and are exceedingly difficult to get rid of. A tile, once affected, if taken out and cleaned, soon fills again, even if left in another place. The soil through which the soakings of the barn-yard enters the drain should be removed once a year and fresh soil put in its place. It will pay to do this for its manurial value, besides saving the drain.—N. Y. Independent. WIND VS. STEAM.

has been found economical to use huge grain vessels, those which ply between Chicago and Buffalo, carry five masts. There is now building a five-masted schooner for salt water with a carrying capacity of three thousand tons. The competition between Russian and American petroleum is making both nations do all they can to cheapen that useful and wonderful product of nature. While Americans have heretofore sent the refined oil to the rest of the world in barrels, the Russians have sent it out in bulk, making a large saving thereby Several American vessels have been fitted up to carry oil to Europe also in bulk. As steam is costly and fire dangerous, it is proposed to build a sixmasted schooner that will carry one hundred thousand cans of oil. Mineral oil, by the way, is very cheap. At last accounts, crude petroleum was selling at sixty cents a barrel. This is a remarkable boon to the poor of all countries, who have now a brilliant illuminant cheaper than was the old tallow dip.—Demorest's Monthly.

Mme. Janauschek's Advice.

"Young ladies, I fancy, ask your advice as to their going on the stage?" Yes, hundreds. Every week some "Yes, hundreds. Every week some girl comes and asks me: 'Madame, I want to go on the stage; shall I?' "And you answer?" "I answer: 'No, no, no, my child; no.' They know nothing of the life of the stage, its temptations and its hard work. They see us only at night, nicely dressed, and with every thing perfect. They know no more. I have been thirty-three years on the stage, and I say there is no life like it. It has no happiness, it leaves you no time for domestic or social pleasure, no time for any thing but work, work, work. I was once a good work, work. I was once a good planist. But for years I have hardly touched a plano. I love to draw, but there is no time ever. All is work and travel, travel and work. To girls who think of going on the stage again, I say no, no."—Philadelphia Press.

Duration of Infectiousness

The duration of the infectious stages of various diseases's thus given by Dr. J. F. Pearse, an English physician: Measles, from the second day of the disease for three weeks; small-pox, from the fourth day, for four weeks; scarlet fever, from the fourth day, for seven weeks, mumps, from the second day, for three weeks; diphtheria, from the first day for three weeks. The incubation periods, or intervals occurring between exposure to infection and the first symptoms, are as follows: Whooping cough, fourteen days; mumps. eighteen days; measles, ten days; small-pox, twelve days: scarlet fever, three days; diphtheria, four teen days .- Arkansum Traveler.

—The popular pastime of the youths at Reno, Nev., is ant-fighting. The boys scrape up a shovelful of these busy insects from one colony and carry them to the next nearest colony, dumping them together. The result is immedi-ately a pitched battle, which is fought most viciously, the little warriors literally tearing each other to pieces, until the last of the interlopers is dead. They fight in pairs, or in threes, fours and bunches, as it happens to come handi-est, but it is always "light to finish," and no quarter asked or shown.

-It is estimated that sixty thousand tons of coal are stolen every year in transit. The thefts of coal at one sta-

POSTMASTER CONGER, of Washington, D. SMITH'S TONIC SYRUP, C., was premptly cured by Red Star Cough

A ROFE is a thing that is easily taut.

A UNIFORM and natural color of the whis-kers is produced by using Buckingham's Dys.
We have used Ayer's Cherry Pectoral, in our family, for colds, with perfect success.

An earthquake is not like other trouble. It won't blow over.—San Francisco Alta.

"A LITTLE fire is quickly troides out Which, being saffered, rivers can not quench." Procreatination may rob you of time, but by increased diligence you can make up the loss; but if it rob you of life the loss is irremediable. If your health is delicate, your appetite fickle, your sleep broken, your mind depressed, your whole being out of sorts, depend on it you are seriously diseased. In all such cases Dr. Pierce's "Bolden Medical Discovery" will speedily effect a genuine, radical cure—make a new man of you and save you from the tortures of lingering disease.

THE barber tests the humidity of the

Oxygen Cunz. Throat, lung, nervous dis-It is rumored that the Connecticut onion crop is a failure. No teurs.—Bestes Fest

THE MARKETS. CINCINNATI, Oct. 16, CINCINNATI, Oct. M.

LIVE STOCK—Cattle—Commons 1 50 62 25
Choice Butchers 35 62 4 10
HOGS—Common 36 64 4 00
Good Packers 4 10 64 43
SHEEP—Good to choice 3 25 62 4 00
FLOUR.—Pamily. 320 63 80
GRAIN—Wheat—No. 2 red 67
No. 3 red 67
Corn—No. 2 mixed 67
Oats—No. 2 mixed 76
Corn—No. 2 mixed 77
HAY—Timothy No. 1 11 00 611 50
TOBACO—Medium Leaf 6 00 67 83
Good Leaf 815 68 82
PROVISIONS—Pork—Mess 10 00 610 125
BUTTER—Choice Dairy 18 67 38
Ohio Creamery 18 67 39
Differ—Choice Dairy 18 NEW YORK.

CHICAGO. BALTIMORE. GRAIN-Wheat No. 1. Corn-Mixed Outs-Mixed PROVISIONS Pork-Moss Lard-Bedned CATTLE First quality.

"Throw Physic to the Dogs" Recent Experiments With Improved American Sailing Vessels.

Notwithstanding the improvements in steam navigation, transportation by sailing vessels is so much cheaper, that new experiments are being tested in wind-driven crafts. On the lakes, it has been found economical to use huge grain vessels, those which ply between Chicago and Buffalo, carry five masts. There is now building a five-masted.

"Threw Physic to the Dogs" when it is the old-fashioned blue mars, blue pill sort, and insist on using Dr. Pierce's "Pleasant Purgative Pellets." a modera medical luxury, being small, sugar-coated granules, containing the active principles of certain roots and herba, and which will be found to contain as much cathartic power as any of the old-fashioned blue mars, blue pill sort, and insist on using Dr. Pierce's "Pleasant Purgative Pellets." a modera medical luxury, being small, sugar-coated granules, containing the active principles of certain roots and herba, and which will be found to contain as much cathartic power as any of the old-fashioned blue mars, blue pill sort, and insist on using Dr. Pierce's "Pleasant Purgative Pellets." a modera granules, containing the active principles of certain roots and herba, and which will be found to contain as much cathartic prover as any of the old-fashioned blue mars, blue pill sort, and insist on using Dr. Pierce's "Pleasant Purgative Pellets." a modera granules, containing the active principles of certain roots and herba, and which will be found to contain as much cathartic principles of certain roots and herba, and which will be found to contain as much cathartic prover as any of the old-fashioned luxury, being small, sugar-coated granules, containing the active principles of certain roots and herba, and which will be found to contain as much cathartic prover as any of the old-fashioned luxury, being small, sugar-coated granules, containing the active principles of certain roots and herba, and the pill sort, and in the pill sort, and in the pill sort, and in the pill sort, a Way is a carpenter like a barber! Re-cause he can't get along without shavings. —N. Y. Ledger.

• • • Piles, fistulæ, rupture and strict-ure radically cured. Book of particulars 10 cents in stamps. World's Dispensary Medical Association, Buffalo, N. Y. "Why do poets wear long hair?" ask, an inquirer. Costs to have it cut, dear, that's why.—N. Y. Herald.

"As good as represented," is what every body says of Frazer's Axle Grease. Cnows never kick up a disturbance with-

8 months' treatment for 50c. Piso's Remedy for Catarrh. Sold by druggists. Passons who take measures to enlarge

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Por Weakness, Laspinets, Lock of Recryy, 9tc., it HAN NO EQUIAL, and is be saily lron medicine that is not injurious. It Enriches the Hiesed, In /igenites the System, Rectores Appetite, Aide Dispertion. It does not blacken or injure the teeth, came hands as or produce constitution—of the from medicine de JAT VAN VECHTER, M. D. New London, Ohls and P. Have prescribed Brown's from Bitters with may: "I have prescribed Brown's from Bitters with says: "I have prescribed Brown's Iron Bitters with most antifactory results in case of Debility where a tonic is peeded, and I know of no preparation of iron that does better."

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No other preparation has such a purifying effect upon the blood as Hood's Sarsaparilla. It eradi-cates every impurity, and cures Scrotula, Salt Rheum, Bolls, Fimples, all Humors, Dyspopsia, Bilionancas, Sick Hendache, Indigestion, General Debility, Catarris, Rheumatism, Eidney and Liver Complaints. It overcomes that extreme tired feei-ing, and builds up the system.

Hood's Sarsaparilla Has met unparalleled success at home. Such has become its popularity in Lowell, Mass., where it is made that whole neighborhoods are taking it at the same time. The same wonderful success is extending all over the country. Its positive and peculiar merit makes new friends daily. It is sold by all drugstist. Hi six for its. Prepared only by C. L. HOOD & CO., Apothecaries, Lowell, Mass.



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RADWAY & CO., N. Y.

Josiah Bavis, North Middletown, Ey., writes: "I am now using a box of your HENRY'S CARBOLAC SALVE upon an ulcer which for the past ten days has given me great pain. This salve is the only remedy I have found that has given me any case. My ulcer was caused by varicose veins and was pronounced incurable by my doctors. Beware of initiations. Buy Henry's only. "

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